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THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS'

MILLENNIAL STAR.

[ESTABLISHED 1840].

"But whosoever drinketh of the water that I shall give him shall never thirst; but the water that I shall give him shall be in him a well of water springing up into everlasting life" (JOHN 4: 14).

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ETERNITY OF THE KINGDOM OF GOD.*

BY PRESIDENT HEBER C. KIMBALL.

IT is some time since I have occupied much time in this stand. I want you, brethren, sisters and friends, and all that live, to understand that the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, the kingdom of God, is the same to-day as it was thirty years ago.

I think it is twenty-seven or twenty-eight years since I came into this Church. My friends and relatives said it would come to naught probably in about a year. I told them it was a church and kingdom which God had set up, and it never would come to naught; and I now say it never will be overcome worlds without end. I know this just as well as I know I see you to-day. I knew it when I first became a member of this Church, but not so well as I do to-day. All the nations upon this earth will crumble back to their mother earth, but this Church will stand forever; so you may set your hearts at rest upon that point.

Things are, as we see them, to prove our integrity towards God and his cause; for everything that can be shaken and overthrown will not stand, and that which cannot be shaken will remain. And those who stand will be like the gleaning of grapes after the vintage is done. So it will be with this people. It mattereth not what takes place, for it cannot affect the truth; but makes it shine brighter and brighter in the eyes of those who cleave to it, and bring forth the fruits of righteousness.

Joseph Smith was a prophet of the Most High, and laid the foundation of this great work, and established the holy priesthood upon the earth, and God gave many revelations through him for our guidance. He said many a time while he was living: "I am laying the foundation, and you, Brother Brigham, and

*Extracts from remarks made at Salt Lake City, April 31st, 1859.

your brethren the Twelve Apostles, with those who are connected with you in the holy priesthood, will rear a great and mighty fabric upon it; you will bear off the kingdom." And so it will be. Wicked men and wicked spirits may bring into requisition all the wisdom and cunning they possess to devise plans to overthrow this kingdom, but all their deep-laid plots will fail. They cannot do a thing to hinder the progress of this work, but everything they do will promote it and bring it more and more into notice, from this time henceforth and forever. I know it, and all hell cannot prevail against it; for Jesus says, "And upon this rock I will build my church; and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." It is the same Church that he established in his day which he has renewed unto us, with the same priesthood and the same authority; and the Lord God will back up this kingdom and cause it to spread like a thrifty plant, and bring about his great purposes by the hands of those who cleave to it.

You may think me too absolute in my language; but how can I be too positive in that which I know? Were I to say I know you are in this tabernacle, would any language be too absolute? Just as certainly do I know that this work is true and cannot be overthrown by the world; although they may seek to kill, and destroy, and persecute the saints of God to the death, they never will prevail against it.

It would be well for every one of us to live the religion we profess and let our light so shine that others may see our good works and be led to honor the Lord; and do unto one another as we would wish others to do unto us; and stick to the faith and principles of the gospel of Jesus Christ. As the Apostle Paul says in his epistle to the Hebrews, "Therefore, (not) leaving the principles of the doctrine of Christ, let us go on unto perfection; not laying again the foundation of repentance from dead works, and of faith toward God, of the doctrine of baptisms, and of laying on of hands, and of resurrection of the dead, and of eternal judgment." But let us go on unto perfection, keeping our covenants and vows we have made with each other, with our God, and with the holy angels, and then we shall be blessed all the day long.

When a man backslides and loses the spirit of the gospel, it is a hard case for that man to redeem himself and gain that communion with his God, with angels, and the Holy Ghost which he had in the beginning. Therefore, continue in the faith, progressing from grace to grace unto perfection. This is my exhortation and teaching unto you, who profess the faith of Jesus Christ. Let us live our religion, repent and forsake all our sins; lie not, deceive not, steal not.

There is not a horse, ox, cow, sheep, or anything else that is stolen in this Territory but what it is said, "the Mormons have done it." Doubtless, there are men who profess to be Latter-day

Saints that are thieves. And as I said the other day to a person while talking on this matter, if a man will steal from a gentile, he will steal from me, and *vice versa*. An honest man will be honest with all men. This is the religion I have believed and practiced ever since I have been a member of this Church, and before I embraced any religions profession. I was taught this by my mother and teachers; for I came from a Christian country—from old Vermont—and they are all Christians there, of course. How can those of the New England states be otherwise who have held up so nobly for their Christianity? They are much extolled for their righteousness. * * * If the strangers who are passing through to California wish to trade with me, I will deal as righteously with them as with my brethren. This kind of religion I have practiced from my youth up.

As for the emigration this year that is passing through our country to California, let me tell you they are pretty fine fellows. They are as civil a set of men as I ever saw pass through these mountains; they mind their own business; they are not damning everybody and swearing they will kill the first Mormon they come across. Why is this? I suspect all those kinds of characters came from the army, and all the rest are civil men traveling west to find riches. May God bless them and help them to do right. There is not one of them but what will be blessed in doing unto others as they wish others to do unto them.

Would there be any trouble in this world if all would take that course? Would there be any war, mobs, confusion, desolation, poverty, and distress, as you now see it in the United States and in the old countries? One half of the population of the world is starving for the want of the actual necessaries of life, while the other is living in pomp, and splendor, and extravagance; still, we all come from the same Father and God. It is astonishing to see the wrangling and confusion of this world. I came here with my brethren to get rid of fighting and contention. I have been driven five times, and tamely submitted to be robbed of my home and possessions. I have but two articles now which I had when I was first married, except my wife; one is a tea canister of my own making, of brown earthenware, and the other is a chest made by President Brigham Young. God bless you, peace be with you, brethren and sisters, and with all the righteous, wherever they be, in this Church or out of it, it mattereth not to me; for I love a good and virtuous man, of whatever profession, who would do to me as he would wish me to do by him. Even so. Amen.

COLOR OF THE SEA.

SPURZHEIM undertook to map out the interior contents of the human head, and thus to assist in arriving at a diagnosis and

analysis of mental phenomena and a better knowledge of that complex mystery called the intellect. Lavater, by a study of the surface expressions of the human countenance, endeavored to add to our limited powers for reading character and distinguishing the passions; and hundreds of no less noted scientists and metaphysicians have devoted their lives to the elucidation of the baffling nature of man, composed of the trinity, heart, intellect and soul, and tracing out the laws by which it exists and acts. But does it ever occur to those who revel in the multitudinous phases of the sea that, in its rolling, endless, but seemingly soulless, and lifeless depths, we have a visible, physical, type of man? Those restless, often unfathomable waters, full of beauty, and sublimity, and tragedy, now soothing, now raging and treacherous, sublime in their capacities of power, surprising in their unexpected and relentless fury, attracting by their coquetry and passion, and the fascinations of boundless mystery, infinite in the variety and novelty of their phenomena, and evermore suggesting eternity—what are all these manifestations but reflections of man made in the image of God, whose powers are wonderful and infinitely various as those of the sea, and whose heritage is immortality?

How few there are who realize that the ocean is aught else than a raging mass of weltering waves lashed by storms, to be regarded only with dread, and avoided with aversion! How many gain from it but one or two one-sided impressions! To one the sea is always blue; somehow that idea early fixed itself in his mind, and he has never cared to observe further, and revise a first partial impression. To another it always looks green.

Nothing more fairly indicates the exceedingly limited habits of observation of the average mind, in matters out of its beat, than the excessively meager notions which many have of the sea, even after repeated familiarity with it, as in the case of those who cannot plead the excuse of sea-sickness for their ignorance. How few there are who fully appreciate the matchless suggestiveness of that Homeric passage—"The innumerable smiles of the many-voiced sea!" That line only touches on the countless aspects of the ocean, and yet is the finest definition of the sea in the whole range of literature.

Take, for example, the question of color alluded to above: the sea is like a vast kaleidoscope representing in many combinations all the colors of the rainbow; it is not impossible to imagine that if one were at a sufficient height above the sea, and endowed with the condor's keenness of vision, the round disc of the sea might at once present all these hues to him as in a kaleidoscope. As things are, however, it is not often one sees more than two or three tints at once, except during a sunset of unusual magnificence, when the reflections are very varied. I remember a sunset during a calm preceding a storm, when the sky was

festooned with the pomp and splendor of every variety of cloud; the hues and cloud-forms were nearly equally divided from zenith to horizon, in four distinct types of form and color, and the corresponding reflections on the sullen swell of the sea were awful in their dread and varied magnificence. But, if such scenes are rare, it is not at all uncommon to see the ocean a deep purple toward one-half of the horizon, and dark viridian green in the opposite direction, especially toward evening or at early morning, and this regardless of reflections, at a time when the surface is so broken as to be filled with local color. And, after all, it is the local color more than the reflections, which is meant when we speak of the color of water, although in an artistic sense, both have a significance.

At sea the color is not only a form of beauty conveying pleasure to the mind, but also has a use, like everything beautiful in Nature. As a rule, light green indicates shoal water, the lighter the tint the more shallow the depth. The local color is ascertainable by looking down rather than on the surface. Dark-blue water is a sign of great depth—"off soundings," as goes the technical phrase. But, if one looks at blue water at a distance, it is then found to be a very dark green when analyzed and separated from the reflections, which it is sometimes very difficult to do, especially in gray, lowering weather, when the sea is found to give the impression of a sort of leaden purple-gray. But, after a very careful observation through a long, narrow tube, in order that no conflicting rays of light might disturb the vision, I am convinced that, even in the deepest water, the basal color is some tint of green.

In the Bahamas, and among coral-islands in general, where the bottom is a white sand and the water of little depth, it is found to be of the most brilliant, exquisite green, ranging from emerald to the lightest tints of malachite. It is impossible to overstate the vividness of the color in those waters, and almost as impossible to try to reproduce them on canvas; for, to one who has never seen them, the artist so daring as to reproduce those colors would be considered stark mad. The red is scarcely less vivid in the West Indies waters, being the complementary color of green, and, wherever a rock near the surface or a cloud-shadow obscures a green tint, red is immediately produced, and even the cloudless sky at mid-day is also a soft rose color. By this means the sponge fishermen and wreckers are able to navigate their sloops about through the most intricate reefs, which are indicated by purple patches as clearly as on a chart. The Bermudas and the Gulf of Mexico present similar colors, but with less vividness.

About Madeira the sea when over ten fathoms is like molten turquoise, lovely beyond description, not only in the sea-caves, as in the famous blue grotto of Capri, but outside. The fish swimming in it seem to be transparent blue, and the keel of a ship,

seen with perfect distinctness, is like a solid mass of translucent cobalt. The color of the water in the tropics seems to be shared by the fish of those regions. The blue-fish, quite different from the fish of that name on the New England coast, looks as if carved out of ultramarine touched with burned sienna in parts, and the mouth fringed with carnation-tinted coral. The parrot-fish is of a scarlet as vivid as that of the birds in the forests of the neighboring shores; the mullet is brilliant brown and gold. In northern waters, on the contrary, we have the cod, clad quaker-gray; and the haddock, which still bears on its head the mark of St. Peter's holy thumb, when he squeezed a piece of silver out of its mouth, wears as livery the color of the roaring surges which overwhelm our fishermen on the Georges and the Grand Banks.

The Red Sea is so called for a certain tawny tinge of its waters, caused by vegetable matter, as well as for the red coral on its coast; but why the Black Sea should have that epithet it is difficult to say, unless on account of the scowling, thunderous appearance it presents in winter, when it is swept by disastrous storms. The sea on the southern coast of England is a peculiar light gray-green caused by the chalk cliffs, which are being constantly eroded and washed away by the ocean billows. A very striking instance of water colored in this way is seen in Northumberland strait, gulf of St. Lawrence, especially after a storm. The soft reddish shores of Prince Edward's Island are eaten away and absorbed by the sea, which thus assumes a rich coffee color, very vivid, and when glistening in the sun, and tinged here and there with reflections of the blue overhead, extraordinarily rich in tone and strongly resembling polished syenite. It is well known that the Amazon dyes the sea for hundreds of miles beyond the land with the ochre-tinted silt it washes down from the pampas and the far off mountains of Peru.

When deep water is not bluish, it indicates that it holds some solid matter in suspension, as in the Pacific, where vast patches of red, brown, or light gray are often seen, which are found to contain animalcula of such colors. Spaces of unknown limit are sometimes found which owe their white tint to phosphorescent organisms. The most remarkable of the insects which lend brilliance to the midnight wave is sometimes nearly an inch long, and when flung on deck bursts into a glow, like the white heat of a living coal.

BENJAMIN.

WE are on the threshold of a great age—the age of the peoples. Learn to understand the vast, sublime, religious meaning of these words. Rise to principles, to the height of your mission as men and citizens.—MAZZINI.

THE SALT LAKE THEATRE.

SWING a circle around the Playhouse—I mean as it was in those early days; swing a circle of hundreds, of thousands of miles, and how unique it was! Men who assisted in the building of that theatre acted upon its stage. That was the strong time of the legitimate drama. Even the people in the isolated west became connoisseurs. In this particular Playhouse, people would go to the performance not to see a new play, but to see some new actor or actress in the old parts. Each star, man or woman, as they stepped upon the boards, was tested by the acting of those who had gone before. The greater number of actors and actresses who belonged to the regular stock company of the Playhouse, and who supported the stars, had crossed the plains and mountains in ox or mule trains, and one, I believe, in a Handcart Company. And who were their critics? Men and women who had done the same. There was a peculiar sympathy between those who acted upon the stage and those who comprised their audience. Many a man who watched the play at night, had done the roughest of pioneer work during the day. Perhaps he had "grubbed sage" for an order for a theatre ticket; perhaps he had toiled in the fields, irrigated an orchard, or dug on a water ditch. Perhaps he helped at building a saw mill, or at blazing a trail up to the mountain pines. It may be that he had brought down a load of logs and stood, therefore, for many hours in rain or shine, in the woodyard opposite to the Playhouse, until he had sold that load of fire wood, and the pay that he received for it might have partly been used for his theatre admission fee. There was, indeed, a strange bond existing between the stage and the auditorium. All were friends; they would meet in daily labor. All were one big family, Thespians and audience, performers and watchers. On the morrow, perhaps, all would look with the same emotions on the great Wasatch mountains, and take a like interest in the planting of trees and vines, or, it may be, the setting out of a flower garden. All were alike interested in bringing about that miracle—when the desert should blossom as the rose.—From *A Playhouse*, by ALFRED LAMBOURNE.

DRY NATIONS IN FOREFRONT.—Speaking at Chester a few days ago, the Bishop of London said the temperance question was the most virile and vital subject which concerned the whole world. The first thing which threw light upon it was the action of America and part of Canada. "It is absolutely impossible," said the Bishop, "for a country with a drink bill of £469,000,000 to compete with a bone-dry nation. They have already got our coal trade and are getting our other trades bit by bit."

THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1921.

EDITORIAL:

VALEDICTORY.

After two years of strenuous effort to further the interests of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in Great Britain and on the continent, the time has arrived for me to say farewell to you, my beloved co-laborers, brethren and sisters. I have been released by the First Presidency, and Elder Orson F. Whitney has arrived to succeed me as President of the European Mission. All being well, I shall depart from Liverpool July 15th, accompanied by my family, to return to our mountain home in Utah.

This has been a busy period of my life. Every waking moment, when physically able, has been occupied in allaying prejudice, correcting erroneous impressions about our people, writing letters, traveling and teaching the gospel, and in planning for the development of the Lord's work. I humbly acknowledge the special blessing of our Heavenly Father in sustaining me under adverse circumstances; for, considering my infirmities, it is miraculous to me that I have been able to travel so much and fill so many appointments.

During the great war nearly all of our missionaries from Zion were released, so that on arrival here in June 1919, we found the work depending almost entirely on local men and women; but due to their faithfulness most of our conference and branch organizations had been maintained. When the war began there were hundreds of elders from America laboring in this mission. At the time of our arrival only four of these remained in the British Isles, and the continental mission forces had been similarly reduced. Twelve more came to Great Britain before July 1st, 1919; but it was a year after that before others were permitted to land. In 1920 all barriers were removed in Great Britain and, to-day, there are upwards of one hundred faithful missionaries working here. Elders have been received also in the continental missions, and the opportunity for disseminating the truth is increasing continually. In Germany and Austria, before the war, the servants of the Lord were harassed and often banished, but now they are kindly received and the government officials make them welcome. The demand for more assistance comes from all parts of the mission. The people are learning the truth about us, and baptisms are reported in increasing numbers.

It has been my privilege to travel in Norway, Sweden, Den-

mark, Holland, Belginm, Germany, France and Switzerland, and to visit the conferences in those missions. We were received with the utmost kindness and were made to rejoice on account of the faith of the people. They evidenced an appreciation of membership in the Church, and a desire to be worthy of the honor of being admitted into the fold of Christ. They rejoiced greatly in having the elders with them again. American Ambassadors, Ministers and Consuls, received us kindly everywhere, and extended every courtesy that could be expected. We have called on and met Government Officials, members of parliaments, Lord Mayors, Lord Provosts, Mayors of towns, and other officers, titled gentlemen, business men and manufacturers of importance. With these we have had many pleasant conversations and have supplied many pictures and our literature whenever they have been acceptable. We have been kindly received by newspaper men and journalists, some of whom have published truthful articles refuting the slanders that have been printed about us. Their kindness will always be remembered.

We have been loyally supported by our associates at Durham House, who have made it possible to accomplish much that would have been impossible without them. For their devotion to duty and for the faithful, intelligent service of the elders in the field, I am grateful. The missionaries that have been under my direction, have proved themselves worthy servants of the Lord, laboring with zeal and energy in the great cause of Truth. They have my love, and I invoke upon them the blessing of our Heavenly Father. Sister Lucy W. Smith has not only visited many of the conferences, supervising the relief society work of the mission, but she has welcomed every elder that has passed through Liverpool and made all feel that the mission headquarters is indeed a Latter-day Saint home. The time has passed so quickly that we are leaving the mission with a feeling of regret that we have been unable to accomplish more; but our Heavenly Father knows we have done our best.

We must not forget, Latter-day Saints, that we have been made partakers of the gospel of Jesus Christ, and the responsibility is on us to divide our blessings with our fellow-creatures. We have been warned and should continue to warn our neighbors. The Lord has spoken in our day and organized His Church. He has conferred divine authority on men and His all-powerful arm is making bare to prepare the way for his second coming. Knowing this, we must not weary in well doing. Time is passing rapidly; our opportunity will soon be gone. If we are successful in bringing some of the children of our Heavenly Father into fellowship with him, the hours we spend and the trials we encounter, in doing so, will be pleasant memories of service to mankind. Do all you can to help the elders. It is written, "Inasmuch as ye do it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

I thank you all for the assistance you have rendered and the encouragement you have given me while here; and beg of you to as loyally sustain our beloved brother, Elder Orson F. Whitney, during the period of his presidency. I leave my testimony with you, that I know God lives, that Jesus Christ is his Son and our Redeemer, whose gospel has been restored through the Prophet Joseph Smith. His Church is established on earth for the last time, in preparation for His coming in power and glory to reign on earth, as Lord of lords and King of kings. We are its members and I pray that we may so order our lives that we shall receive eternal life in His celestial kingdom among those we have known and loved here on earth.

GEORGE ALBERT SMITH.

WORDS OF FAREWELL.

IN taking leave of the *Millennial Star* office, as the day of departure for Zion approaches, reflections of much interest and some satisfaction crowd upon me. In expressing apprehension of my ability to perform the work that I was called upon this mission to do, I recall the words of President Charles W. Penrose, spoken to me in the temple. He said: "Don't worry, you will find it will come to be easy and you'll enjoy it." In the blessing of President Heber J. Grant, setting me apart, he said: "Do not depend upon your own ability. Put your trust in the Lord, and you shall be blessed." It is with real joy and gratitude that I now record the realization of these promises. I have, moreover, discovered in their literal fulfilment that greater assurance of the Savior: "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest. Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me; for I am meek and lowly in heart: and ye shall find rest unto your souls. For my yoke is easy, and my burden is light" (Matthew 11: 28-30).

I cannot be too grateful to the Lord for the favor and blessing that has come upon me because of this mission. It has been all along a delightful experience. In my association with President George F. Richards, for the first three and a half months, and with President George Albert Smith for the past two years, only encouragement, goodwill, wise counsel, loyal support and a tender regard for my infirmities have been my portion. These they gave me without stint, and I thank and praise them with all my heart. Second only to their superlative confidence and help has been the thorough competence, patient indulgence, willing and ever ready assistance of the office force, with Mr. Foggo at the head of the mechanical department. Better help could not be desired; and their friendly companionship, as we have worked together day after day, has all been most agreeable, without an incident to mar its perfect serenity and accord.

To the elders, brethren and sisters, who have contributed to the pages of the *Star*, throughout the last hundred and fifteen issues, I can only extend sincere thanks and appreciation. They have provided the matter to maintain the high standard of religious, moral and literary quality, for which the *Millennial Star* has always been renowned. To the young men and women whom it has been a pleasure to solicit and encourage to write for publication, I feel deeply indebted. They have been so willing and responsive. Let me urge you to continue to practice patiently, persistently, and cultivate the talent you may possess to express yourselves in writing. It is a great gift to those who have it, and the Lord will bless and help every one of you who seeks faithfully to develop it.

It has been my privilege to visit all of the conferences, some of them in Great Britain more than once, and most of them in Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Sweden and Norway. Traveling with President Smith upon these occasions has been most delightful. To share with him the good fellowship and manifestations of confidence and love shown by elders and saints everywhere could not be otherwise than joyful. In all our ministry, I think my chief delight has been with the children. It has been a real pleasure to meet with them in the Sunday-school sessions of the conferences, at the M. I. A. meetings, in their rambles and socials and upon other occasions. To see them under the tuition of inspired teachers, men and women, whose faith and devotion in training them in the Truth is so commendable and has been so productive of good, has given me infinite happiness. I earnestly and constantly pray for the children of the Latter-day Saints and for those who are called upon to serve them, that they may be inspired from On High continually. Do not fail in this, brethren and sisters, but make sure that you impress upon the children the vital truth that God lives and has revealed himself and his beloved Son, the Savior of the world, through his prophet Joseph Smith; that the gospel of Jesus Christ is really upon the earth, even the Church and kingdom of God. The testimony of these great truths, obtained early in life, is the best endowment that can be given to any child, for it puts him in harmony with the designs of the Almighty and establishes him in the way of successful and eternal life.

Our home-life at Durham House, which has been thoroughly renovated inside and out, has been as pleasant and comfortable as anyone could wish for. Sister Lucy E. W. Smith has seen to that, and with Edith and Albert adding sweetness and charm, and with the coming and going of other kindred and friends, the exercise and enjoyment of their generous hospitality has been constant and most agreeable; the intimate association at table and prayers with the family and office-force, the courtesy and kindness of the house-employees, has made life at

the mission headquarters a sojourn of peace and comfort, of much satisfaction and joy.

In conclusion, I desire to mention by name, in addition to Presidents Richards and Smith, those whose fellowship and intimate association in and about the mission headquarters has contributed so much to my comfort and happiness, for these two memorable years, now past. At first there were Elders J. M. Sjodahl and John E. Cottam, followed by Elders Lon J. Haddock, Thomas M. Wheeler, John A. Burt, J. Fred Pingree and Elbert R. Curtis, with our splendid boy missionary, George Albert Smith, Jr. All of these faithful missionaries have become dear to me, and Sisters Harriet Lowther and Maud Smith, have kept us all in the best of humor with the best of food and creature comforts. To Mr. James Foggo, who has now celebrated his twenty-first anniversary as foreman of the printing office, to William Mercer, the former pressman, to Agnes Macdonald, Irene Farbrother, Arthur Brownell and May Thompson in the workrooms, I have only memories and words of appreciation and praise. That the Lord will bless these, together with all, the Liverpool branch in particular, and of the saints throughout the mission here and upon the continent, is my earnest desire and prayer.

J. F. W.

AN EPISCOPAL OPINION.

In an address which he delivered recently in St. Paul's Episcopal church, Marion, Ohio, U. S. A., Bishop Moulton, of that church, who has been engaged in mission work in Utah for the past seven months, declared, says the *Logan Square Herald*, Chicago, that Utah is fast becoming the best and wealthiest state in the union: "This state," he said, "led all others excepting Montana in the scale of education as far as school life goes, and is the only state to compel every boy and girl to stay at school until they reach the age of eighteen. The work in Salt Lake City is chiefly among the Mormons, that being the center of the Mormon Church. There are more Episcopal churches in Salt Lake City than of any other denomination, except the Mormons, which shows the church to be in the vanguard of religious teaching. In speaking of the Mormons, Bishop Moulton declared that they were not awful nor terrible, as many supposed, but were really a progressive people." "They are no different from the rest of us," he said. "They show signs of a stern life, repression and pioneering, but so far as I know the Mormons are not a religious nor a moral menace. Polygamy is a passing practice and, if there is any, it is in isolated cases. It is forbidden by the Church and the government forbids it, and the Mormons are a law-abiding class of people. The Mormons think more highly of the Episcopalian religion than any other denomination, and if there was a split

would come to the Episcopal church for guidance. There are lots of things we can't agree with, but I have no bitter word to say against the Mormons, for their treatment of me has been as a Christian."

IF YOU WANT TO BE LOVED

Don't find fault.
Don't believe all the evil you hear.
Don't repeat gossip, be it ever so interesting.
Don't be rude to your inferiors in social position.
Don't underrate anything because you don't possess it.
Don't believe that all others are happier than you.
Don't conclude that you have had no opportunities in life.
Don't be inquisitive about the affairs of even your most intimate friends.
Don't express a positive opinion unless you understand perfectly what you are talking about.
Don't wear your brightest face outside your home.—SELECTED.

FROM THE MISSION FIELD.

Priesthood Meeting.—The monthly priesthood meeting of the Norwich conference was held June 3rd, 1921. President Wilson, Elders Barnes, Pitcher, Crowther, Conlam and Tomlinson were in attendance and reported the condition in their various branches; and baptisms at Ipswich by Elder Pitcher, and cottage meetings at Beccles were reported. President Wilson advised all to go tracting in a spirit of kindness, and said God would bless their efforts. It was decided to renew the practice of holding branch monthly priesthood meetings. The elders went forth to their assignments feeling full of the spirit of their calling.

Sale of Work.—Tuesday, June 19th, 1921, the Relief Society of the Glasgow branch held a sale of work in aid of the funds of the society. All the garments were sold and a good sum realized. Among those present, were Elders William Little, Clyde Romney, Jorgenson and Pearce, also Elder Cummock and wife. Sister Cummock, who came with her husband from Salt Lake City, on a visit to her friends in Scotland, gave a short talk on the work done by the Relief Society in Utah. President Jeannie Glass and counselors gave a hearty invitation to all the sisters and friends to help carry on the work of the Lord in this part of His vineyard.

Releases.—Sister Lucy W. Smith and her daughter Edith, who

were set apart June 4th, 1919, as missionaries to the European mission, will be honorably released July 1st, 1921, to return home.

George Albert Smith, Jr., priest, will be honorably released July 1st, 1921, to return home with his parents July 15, 1921. He was set apart to accompany his father, June 4th, 1919, then at the age of thirteen years, and has been singularly favored and blessed in speaking at the conferences in Great Britain and on the Continent, and while laboring in the Liverpool and Manchester conferences. He is among the youngest missionaries that have so labored in Europe.

Elder Junius F. Wells, who was set apart March 2nd, 1919, will be honorably released July 1st, 1921, to return home, sailing July 15th.

Outings.—The saints of the Liverpool branch had an enjoyable outing at Calderstone's Park, on Saturday, June 18th, 1921. Games, refreshments, etc., were participated in by about twenty-five members of the branch. Presidents George Albert Smith and Orson F. Whitney were present. The rambles have been very successful thus far, and the plan is to hold an outing each Saturday afternoon throughout the summer months.

A pic-nic outing was held on Lowestoft Denes, June 2nd, 1921. About thirty saints and friends of the branch attended, also Elders Coulam and Tomlinson. Refreshments were served for all, and games and other amusements were indulged in. All had a fine time; the investigators present being especially charmed with the warmth of the gathering that is characteristic of Latter-day Saint outings.

Socials.—Monday, May 30th, 1921, a farewell social was held at Rochdale, in honor of Sister Ethel Bamford, who is leaving for Zion on Wednesday, June 1st, 1921. A very enjoyable evening was spent in singing, recitations, and games.

A birthday "tea" and program in honor of the older members of the Relief Society of the Bradford branch was held Tuesday afternoon and evening, June 7th, 1921. Practically all the numbers of the program were supplied by sisters of advanced age, including Sisters Annie Robinson, 81, Hannah Terry, 70, Charlotte Dodson, 86, and Nancy Thorpe, 76, who spoke and bore strong testimonies to the truth of the gospel. President Mary E. Sanders was in charge.

A farewell social was held at Manchester, June 15th, 1921, in honor of Sisters Jessie Carter and Janette Nash, who are leaving for Zion. A pleasing and delightful program was rendered.

Branch Conference.—The Bolton branch conference was held Sunday, June 19th, 1921, with two well-attended sessions. The Sunday-school session had a well prepared program: a short

talk, by Superintendent William Barton; recital of Scriptural passages, Amelia Horridge and Dorothy Barton; recitation, Peggy Barton; solo, Elizabeth Purcell; talk on repentance and baptism, Nelly Harrison. President George H. Hansen and Elder Luke Briggs commented on the Sunday-school and urged all to assist it. At the evening session Elder Franklin M. Nish bore a strong testimony. Brother George Albert Smith, Jr., talked on the literal fulfilment of king Nebuchadnezzar's dream. Sister Elizabeth Purcell sang a sacred solo. Elder Luke Briggs told of his conversion to the gospel. Branch President Charles C. Johns spoke on the blessings he had received since embracing the faith. In closing remarks President Hansen urged all to remember that "nobody else can do the work that God has marked out for you."

Progress of the Work in Austria.—Writing to President George Albert Smith, President Serge F. Ballif, of the Swiss and German mission, says: "I have just returned from a visit to Austria, where I visited the branches at Wien, Linz, Rottenbach, and Salzburg. On my return I visited Prague. We have at present four missionaries in this conference, working out from Vienna under the direction of Brother Niederhauser. This missionary work is making rapid progress. While I was there we baptized nine worthy persons, and there are a number who are waiting an opportunity to be baptized. It is almost impossible to get places to hold meetings. The elders are holding cottage meetings at the homes of saints and friends. There seems to be a good class of people investigating the gospel. * * * When I called on the Minister of the Interior Department and told him we had four branches there he was surprised. I invited him to our meetings. Last month the German Consul at Basel called me. He told me he had received a letter from the Department at Berlin, which said they had reported favorably on the request of the Mormon Church for recognition."

Organizations.—A Relief Society was organized in the Lowestoft branch June 13th, 1921, by President William H. Wilson and Elders Coulam and Tomlinson. Lily Walker, president; Sabina Copling and Gertrude Neave, counselors; Mrs. Alice Coleby, secretary and treasurer; Violet Coleby, organist. The meeting was well attended by members and investigators. By voluntary subscription £3 10s. was raised to start this important work.

Sunday, May 22nd, 1921, President J. Arno Kirkham and Elder Harold H. Bennett reorganized the South London branch Sunday-school, and the additional officers were set apart by Elders Coombs and Monson, May 29th, 1921, at the Clarence Room, Coldharbour Lane, Brixton, S. W. 2. The personnel now is as follows: Samuel G. Frost, superintendent; William J. Carey and

James E. Bradley, assistants; Florence Vincent, organist; Alice I. Wellard, secretary; Harriet Spring, treasurer; Florence Vincent, Alice Blainey, James Bradley, Ada Tomlinson, Fanny Bradley, Harriet Spring and Eva Atterwood, teachers; Brother Samuel G. Frost, chorister. Prospects are very bright in South London since the new meeting-house was obtained, as we are now able to advertize the same when holding open-air meetings in the streets and on Clapham Common.

DIED.

ROPER.—Herbert Roper, son of Joseph H. and Henrietta Roper, died October 16th, 1920. Baptized and confirmed April 26th, 1908.

TAYLOR.—Sarah Milnes Taylor, June 7th, 1921. Born May 1st, 1849; baptized April 7th, 1900. Elders William Naylor and Aaron P. Leishman officiated at a grave-side funeral service, Pudsey, Yorkshire.

GREGORY.—June 7th, 1921, Richard S. Gregory, of the Sheffield branch presidency and counselor in the Sunday-school, after a short illness. Born November 28th, 1849; baptized September 15th, 1907. He has been an ardent worker since his conversion, and his departure is most keenly felt by all his associates. The funeral, Saturday the 11th, was conducted by President Dan C. Smedley and the traveling elders.

SMITH.—Sister Mary Jane Newton Smith, at Denton, June 7th, 1921. Born November 6th, 1865; baptized November 7th, 1907. Deceased was a faithful Latter-day Saint.

SALT.—At Smooth Leaf Farm, Mellor, June 12th, 1921, John Salt. Born May 8th, 1855; baptized July 15th, 1888; ordained an elder June 30th, 1901. Brother Salt was a faithful Latter-day Saint. The funeral service was conducted by President George H. Hansen, assisted by Elders John A. Donaldson and Alexander Criddle.

MARSDEN.—Impressive memorial services were held Sunday, June 19th, 1921, at Leeds, for Brother Robert Marsden, who passed from this life May 30th, 1921. There was a goodly number of saints and investigators present. Brother Stanley Robertshaw spoke on pre-existence. Sister Mabel Day of the Leeds branch sang very beautifully a sacred solo. Elder William Naylor referred to his acquaintance with Brother Marsden, and spoke on the resurrection.

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